

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

NO. 49.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Provincial Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Conveyancer, etc.
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Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Russer Avenue, Brandon.
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Money to loan on farm property. School de-
bentures guaranteed on in grain future.
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HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.
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Money to loan on improved farm property.
F. A. HENDERSON. H. E. HENDERSON.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
BRANDON.
Aug 20

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BRANDON, MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.
JAMES A. DUFF, Proprietor.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
JAMES H. TOWNES, Proprietor.
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
on hand.

T. B. BARDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 4th Street,
BRANDON.

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DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,
L.R.C.P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
Physician Surgeon and Accoucher.
Office and Residence, R. Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. MacDonald's law office.

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M.D., C.M., M.C.P.S., C.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth Street, over old post office
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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Honorary Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M.C.P.S. and M.D. and Man.
Office and Residence—Over Alderson's Store, Cor.
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DR. L. A. MORE,
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Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
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**NORMAN'S ELECTRIC-CURATIVE
PRESS,** the best in the world. War-
ranted to hold perfectly and be com-
fortable. Clean and free. S. NOR-
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

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J. PARKER YOSBURN,
(Late of Montreal.)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.
Office & Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 5th St.
Entrance on 5th St. Hours—Night and Day

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DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. J. Atkinson's store, Mole-
worth Block, north east corner Rosser Avenue
and 5th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.

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WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

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VETERINARY SURGEON.
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Livery, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,
Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers.
CITY and COUNTY ENGINEERS.
August 19th Moleworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR J. TIMWELL & CO.,
Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,
MASONIC BLOCK, BRANDON.
Special attention to
MILLS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

J. SHORT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Best in material. Perfect Fit
guaranteed.
CORNER 12TH ST. & ROSSER AVE.

A.F. & A.M. C.R.M.
The regular meeting night of Brandon Lodge,
No. 12, is held on the Tuesday evening or before full
moon. Visiting brethren invited.
T. H. McDONALD, W.M.
T. H. TOWLES, Sec.

Merchants Bank
OF CANADA.
Capital, Paid up, \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, 1,150,000.
Head Office, Montreal.
President:—ANDREW ALAN.
General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—
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Brimley, Owen Sound,
Chatham, Perth,
Galt, Prescott,
Georgetown, Quince,
Hamilton, Stratford,
Ingersoll, St. John, Que.,
London, St. Thomas,
Kingston, Sherbrooke, Que.,
Montreal, Watkinson,
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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—
Winnipeg Emerson Brandon.
BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—
New York.

Bankers in Great Britain:—The Clydesdale Bank
London, Glasgow and Leeds.
Bankers in New York:—The Bank of New York
and Co., New York.
Bankers in St. Paul:—The First National Bank.
Bankers in Minneapolis:—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. MEKINDEL, Acting Manager.
This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.
Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest allowed.
Practically available to all parts of Canada and
the United States and a Sterling Drafts issued
available at all banks in Great Britain.
Highest rate paid on Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters.
Particular attention paid to collections for
banks and private parties.

FOR SALE.
A SAW MILL, 100 ft. long, 25 horse power
Engine and Locomotive.
S. GRIFFIN, Brandon.

Municipality of SIFTON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a BY-
LAW to raise the sum of THREE THOU-
SAND DOLLARS, by the use of Debentures to
that amount, for the purpose of adding the com-
pletion of a bridge over Plum Creek, and also
a bridge over the Plover River, and other
Public works, has been submitted to the Council
of the Municipality of Sifton, and that a vote of
the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be
taken on the 28th day of September next, at
Leitch's Store, 10th Street, and at the House,
and Bellevue Hotel, under the provisions of
"The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1884."

The said By-Law provides that the said debentures
shall be payable in 20 years, with interest
at eight per centum per annum, payable yearly,
and that the amount to be raised in each year
shall be Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars for
Interest and Sinking Fund for repayment of
principal.

The whole existing debt of the Municipality is
at present nil.
The said By-Law, or a true copy thereof, is on
file, and can be seen at the office of the under-
signed until the day of taking said vote.
The further consideration of the By-Law, after
the taking of said vote, is fixed for the 7th day
of September next, at the Council Room of the
Municipality of Sifton, (Labourer's Store, Oak
Lake), at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

Dated this 23rd day of August, A.D. 1884.
W. G. KNIGHT,
Clerk of the Municipality of Sifton.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full telegraphic and direct reports and a full
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.
Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$5.00
"	20.00	12.00	8.00	4.00
"	15.00	9.00	6.00	3.00
"	10.00	6.00	4.00	2.00

For above rates are limited to one insertion, ex-
cept all other advertising, such as Law
Notices, etc., are paid for. The rate of the rate
of 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. The rate
may be estimated at 10 cents for the one-half
page of an inch in depth of one column.
No less than 10 lines under "heads" in read-
ing matter, 15 cents per line of each insertion.
No papers and no advertisements are returned
until arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION:
Pittman's Phonography by Mail.
W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.
Charge moderate.
Wm. L. Aikin, Winnipeg, Manager.
SIFTON & SIFTON, Solicitors, etc., Brandon.
Agents.
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MARBLE WORKS**
S. RAYMER & CO.,
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.
All stones set up within a reasonable distance
free of charge.
First-Class Work guaranteed.
Works—One Door N. of Graham & Flannery's
Shoe Store.
Main Street, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
J. D. BOWLEY,
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.
SATCHELS AND VALISES
of all kinds.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit
Truck Locks and Keys always on hand.
SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,
FIRE, LIFE
AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
CUSTOMS BROKERS,
Money to Loan
on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emption
paid.
OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.
A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.

Money to Loan.
MANITOBA
Mortgage and Investment Co.
(LIMITED).
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.
LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.
Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public
Works.
C. Sweeney, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal,
Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.
and N. W. Railway Company.
A. W. Rose, Esq., M.P.
H. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Heesler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for
the purpose of lending money on the security of
Real Estate in Manitoba.
Advances made on the security of farm and
city property at lowest current rates.
HEAD OFFICE:—Margrave Block, 326,
Main Street, Winnipeg.
H. R. MORTON, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL,
BARRISTERS, ETC.,
Agents for BRANDON.

WANTED
BY A MAN AND WIFE, the Care of a Farm,
where experience would be serviceable.
Good references can be given. Address, A. B.
Main Street, Brandon.

CITY COUNCIL.

At the meeting Monday, there were
present: Ald. Moore, Lee, Hughes,
Bucke, Durst, Cameron and Sifton
with the Mayor in the chair.

The last minutes were confirmed.
COMMUNICATIONS.
From Acton Burrows enquiring as
to the destruction of noxious weeds.
Clerk instructed to reply a man had
been employed to do the work.

From Andrews and Carbutt, re the
Hamilton gravel lots, saying Hamil-
ton would take \$2,250 for them with
release from taxes. Sent to Finance
Committee.

From J. F. Arthur, offering right
of way for street if the Council would
plant trees on the way. Sent to
Board of Works.

From John Robinson pound-keeper
with suggestions as to impounding
cattle. Fyied.

From same stating he would re-
sign if a Bond were asked of him.
From R. J. Dickenson and M. Evans
praying for billiard licenses. Grant-
ed.

From the City Clerk asking for
leave of absence, supplying a sub-
stitute. Granted.

Report of special Committee on
house tower, suggesting the acceptance
of an offer from Mr. Christie offering
to finish the work at \$200 less than
the original contract. The balance
of contract being \$1,300.

The first report advised the aban-
donment of the work for the present
year. Mr. Christie was heard in the
matter.

Ald. Moore was of the opinion
more light from the solicitor could
be serviceable. There were some
nice legal points in the assignment
of the contract to Mr. Christie.

Ald. Sifton understood the city was
now about \$250 in debt on the tower
either to Lang & Lockie or to Chris-
tie, and with that paid the city could
finish the work for less than the
original price. Ald. Durst would
like to see the matter settled in some
way. The Mayor's opinion was that
as the structure was never required
and as the city now owed \$2,000
more than there were funds for, it
was better to be cautious. Ald.
Moore and Adams, (who just entered)

and Durst moved the matter be laid
over, the rest of the council voted for
acceptance of the report recommend-
ing the non-completion of the work
which was carried.

Finance Committee recommended
payment of accounts:
Sun Pub. Co. \$77.00
Bower & Blackburn 16.16
That the demand of the School
Board for \$5,400 be received. Report
adopted.

Ald. Moore observed the Govern-
ment were putting but a plank wall
around the goal, and as that would
not cost the money appropriated he
enquired if the difference would re-
vert to the council. The Mayor
stated there would be but \$2,000 un-
expended, and that would be credit
in other directions. This \$2,000 was
being spent in the erection of a re-
sidence for the gaoler.

Ald. Moore would like to see a
statement of the expenditure. The
Mayor thought it would be forth-
coming.

Ald. Adams wanted to know if the
circus that exhibited here paid \$75
in conformity with the by-law.
The Mayor said as the circus re-
fused to pay the \$75 he thought it
was better to make the \$50 than
nothing.

Ald. Adams wanted to know what
circuses had to dictate terms to the
council. He (Adams) opposed the
passage of the by-law because of the
rate, but when passed, the rate ought
to have been adhered to. His (Ad-
ams') curiosity was simply to know
what Ald. turned tail so suddenly,
and not to censure the Mayor for
reducing the rate.

Ald. Lee thought the council could
have done without a circus. Ald.
Sifton was of the same opinion. He
believed reducing was not judicious.

Ald. Hughes considered the reduc-
tion was a wise one, as the council
had made \$50 by it.

ENQUIRIES
Ald. Moore wanted to know what
the Chief of Police was doing with
reference to licensing the pool tables
in use. The Chief was not present
to reply.

Ald. Bucke wanted to know if the
Provincial Government was going to
pay any part of the salary of the Po-
lice Magistrate.

Ald. Hughes wanted to know what
was being done to fence the cemetery.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know
when Ald. Hughes was going to have
the street lamps lit, we have not had
a jet from any of them in six
months.

MOTIONS.
Sifton and Cameron, that the Chief
of Police be instructed to take action
under the act as to destruction of
noxious weeds.

Ald. Moore wanted to know if the
cost would be charged against the
properties. The Mayor replied in
affirmative.

Bucke and Hughes that the Local
Government be requested to defray
one half the salary of the Police
Magistrate, as one half the business
done by him is for Provincial ser-
vice.

In reference to the pound keepers
bond, Ald. Hughes considered the
council might forego it now as the
season was so far advanced. Even
Father Robillard was satisfied with
the way he was doing his duty.

Laborers pay sheet was read and
passed.

Hughes and Durst, that a commit-
tee be appointed to confer with the
Police Magistrate with a view to ef-
fecting a reduction of his salary.

A by-law to levy the school rate
and the council adjourned.

Municipality of Eiton.
The council met on the 18th Aug.
All the members were present.
Minutes of last meeting read and
confirmed.

Communications were received
from the Sec. Treas. of the Judicial
District Board requesting the council
to raise \$200.00 for Judicial District
purposes, and \$1,292.14 for County
purposes, from the secretary of the
different school districts within the
Municipality asking to have the sum
set opposite the name of their respec-
tive school district, raised for school
purposes, viz: Eton, \$428.49; Clin-
ton, \$534.00; Grand Valley, \$53.05;
Chater, \$49.50; Campbell, \$452.53;
Youngs, \$350.00; Aikenside, \$406.00;
Ragby, \$300.00.

By Law No. 16, for levying the
various rates on assessment of Munici-
pality was read three times and
passed.

Council adjourned to meet again
at the house of Donald McEachern,
on Saturday, November 1st.

M. H. ABLEY, Sec. Treas.

On Wednesday at noon the Hon.
Alex. Mackenzie accompanied by his
brother, Mr. Fairbanks, M. P.,
Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Brown, daugh-
ter of the late Hon. Geo. Brown, and
his other friends with him on his
north-western trip, reached this city
from the west, and were met at the
station by about half a dozen politi-
cal admirers, and driven to the Lang-
ham for a luncheon. After that was over
the party took a drive through the
country to see the crops that can be
raised by the farmers in this vicinity.

In the evening what we presume the
patrons term a banquet was tender-
ed the ex-premier, at the Langham,
in which about twenty five people
participated. As we had no reporter
present we are unable to give even a
synopsis of the speeches, but we take
it for granted they all went to show
what the Reform party would do for
the country; it in power, but what
they signally failed to do when they
were there. In a few hours after
the train took its departure followed
by the reflections of the entertainers,
as far, at least, as the eye could reach.

Mr. Mackenzie has every appearance
of a broken down man. His physical
strength is gone and no doubt the
recollections of the in gratitude of his
party in ousting him from the lead-
ership, to be succeeded by perhaps
an abler, but certainly a more un-
scrupulous man has had considerable
to do with his present infirmities.

It is to be hoped, however, that his
trip to this country may be the means
of teaching the Grit party some use-
ful lessons, and it doubtless will, Mr.
Mackenzie has already telegraphed
Mr. Stephens congratulating him
upon his success with the C. P. R. in
making an excellent railway, and it
is now to be hoped his personal know-
ledge of the misrepresentations of
his party in other respects as affect-
ing the country, may constrain him
to throw a little more light into the
camps of his intentionally benighted
followers in the other provinces.

Mr. Crawford, the fire engineer

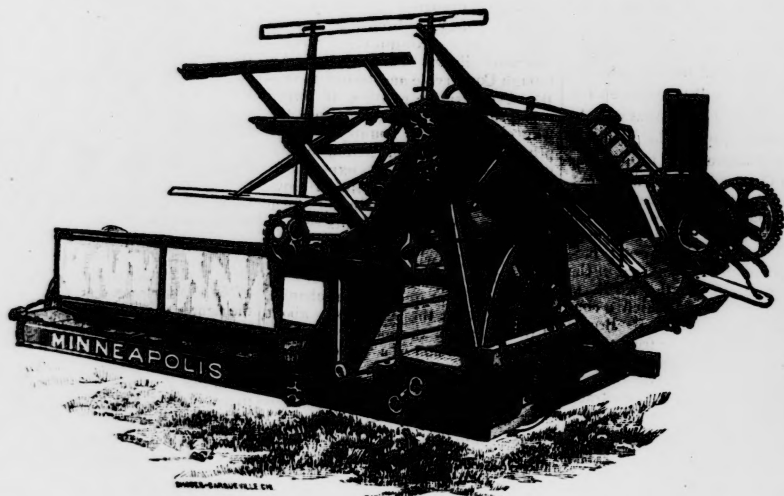
The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

LIMITED. CAPITAL \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated **PACKER TRIP**, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY YE

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWER, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 Drums, HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - - 9th Street, BRANDON

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Harvest Tools,
PLATED WARE,
Lamps, Tinware,
BARB WIRE.
SPORTING GOODS.

R. McLEAN'S,

Rosser, between 7th & 8th Sts.

MACHINE OILS.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

E. & W. WILLIAMS & SONS (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET.

BRANDON.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

Rosser Avenue.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building
Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.
11th Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

T. T. ATKINSON

Offers the following Lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At Wholesale Prices

Summer Dress Goods, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

The following Goods just to hand,

Grey Flannels, Woolen Yarns, &c., also Ten Cases Boots and Shoes for the present Season.

For READY-MADE CLOTHING

Give us a trial. We keep none but first-class Stock, which we offer at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

We are always well stocked with the best the Market affords.

An Inspection Solicited before Purchasing elsewhere.

T. T. ATKINSON,

COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM!

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First-Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.

Or to the
UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver English, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



Sole Agent for the Celebrated

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MALLICHAMPS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

hard word and exposure. Plunk eye is an infectious disease which attacks Ontario horses, and inflammation is also common, which is attributed to a derangement of the system, brought on by drinking the alkali water, which imported horses are unaccustomed. Mange attacks the native ponies and is very infectious, and unless they are treated for it, can apply to a skin putrid, catarrh, acid, hard or coal oil is very effective and careful, they will die. Worms are also another form of disease, from which native horses suffer; a tablespoonful of ashes, mixed with their feed every day for a fortnight, will rid them of the pest. I have not heard of any disease that attacks cattle or sheep. Poultry have to be protected from the vermin of the prairie. The country becomes fully stocked, as the climate is such that you can, by building a store house, kill your best cattle off the grass on the first of November, freeze and store the carcasses and ship to market through the winter, at your leisure. There is a fine feeding stable, in the old country, that can put more weight and fat in an animal, with less subject of manure, than in this country, is to give a detailed method that a newly arrived settler should pursue who desires to make stock raising his opportunity. "Exposition a doct" should be borne in mind by all settlers in a new country, and a picture from Punch comes to my mind, which is most applicable to a man who invests his money, without any experience.

JONES AND ROBINSON LOCUTION.
 "Robinson," "hallo Jones, into the partnership? I thought you had had enough of partnerships."
 "Jones," "All that you see, circumstances after cases, before I had all the capital and my partner had the experience. I have the experience, and my partner has the capital."
 "A man have to buy their experience, and the cheaper they buy it the better it is for them. A man may invest \$20,000, and from a want of experience may be no better off than a man who has invested a thousand; but that money should not be taken advantage of the experience he has gained to reimburse himself. The question I wish to draw from it is homely, is that if a man has \$20,000 to invest, he should invest only a small portion of it to gain his experience by, reserving the rest to avoid the necessity of a partner. There are two cases of farming in this country which are profitable—grain and stock—the former requires a physical power to endure the labor of cultivating the soil, and the latter requires capital to purchase the stock. There are coming to this country a class of young men who have not been brought up to labor, but who bring with them a small amount of capital, and to them I would give the following advice, warning them that a close and constant supervision of their industry is a way essential to success, as well as economizing the profits of their industry. For those who will bear that in mind, there is, with regard to stock-raising in this country, a most promising future in store, not short of emulating Senator Cochrane, who is the owner of ranch with 10,000 head of cattle, in the North West territory, and of a large herd of the most highly bred cattle that any country could produce, on his beautiful farm at Compton, Quebec.

I should advise two young men to elab their resources, say \$400 each, and on their arrival in Winnipeg, in May or June, purchase 25 common cows at \$12 each, (these could also be obtained at Portage la Prairie or Brandon), and in Ontario, as they pass through it, after consulting with the authorities of the Model Farm in Guelph, or some other well known public source of information, a thorough-bred bull of the class they fancy most, at say, \$100, a flock of 41 sheep, \$25, 2 native ponies, with harness, capable of drawing a mower, \$45, a saddle pony, \$15, a well trained dog, \$10, a mow and rake, \$26, 2 carts, \$12; a camping outfit, more suitably and economically purchased in this country than elsewhere, \$10, and sundries \$12, leaving \$25 for provisions for two years. With this outfit they can start off either in a south-westerly or north-westerly direction, as their fancy dictates, until they reach a suitable place for wintering. Their stock will fatten on the journey. After the 15th of June, smudges should be built or the cattle, in the evening to keep off the mosquitoes; this is done by making a small fire and turning sods over it to cause it to smoulder and make smoke. The cattle very soon appreciate the value of a smudge and will not leave it at night. About the middle of July the ground for wintering on should be selected, having regard to have a bluff of timber for shelter and to get logs in for stables. There are large quantities of unoccupied land, owned by non-resident speculators, who are holding it until the development of the country causes it to rise in value, so that for years there will be plenty of room for the purpose of securing and wintering on, and no limit as to choice though, perhaps in some cases permission may have to be obtained. The ponies and mow will at once be brought into requisition, and a sufficiency of hay saved for winter consumption, allowing about 3 tons for cows and 1 ton for calves and sheep, per head; this is a liberal allowance. The hay can be stacked where it is cut, or hauled to the site of the stable. After the hay has been secured logs would require to be cut for a stable, and as it is only to be temporary, if the logs are not perfectly sound it is immaterial. You should put up two stables 22x26 ft. each 25 ft. apart the one to space to form a shed for the sheep. You will cut the logs the proper length, 6 or 7 inches in diameter at the top and, 9 rounds or 36 logs for the walls of each building, 4 small ones, two on each side, to form the manger, fitted into the logs as the building is raised, and one more for the ridge pole. Fit one round on the top of another by notching the logs at each end; no ch the manger logs in, put on the ridge pole across the centre of the building to support the roof, then put on a number of small poles, from the ridge pole to each side of the building for the roof, and your building is up. After having put up both buildings, place three logs from one to the other, to support the roof of your shed, stretch poles across these for your roof and lean a timber against the back part for the back of the shed, then chink in the logs of your buildings with pieces of split wood and plaster the cracks with mud. Cut a door out of each stable leading into the shed, then haul your hay, pile it on the roof as high as you like, stack it behind your stables and you will then have a comfortable place for your stock as you can desire. After it once freezes up there is no rain, so no floor is required, and

do not plaster too close but leave room for fresh air to come in, as it is a great mistake to keep stock too warm, their health depending on the purity of the atmosphere. You now require to put up a shanty for yourselves, 12x14 feet, in the same manner, excepting that you put on a sod roof instead of a hay one, and you can put in a comfortable winter with just enough work to keep you busy. After your first year your experience of the country will teach you whether to pursue a nomadic existence for another year or to select a farmstead not too far from some good hay land, which will be available for your use, for the increase of your herd. Pursue the practice I have here advocated of rearing your herd to pick their living as far into the winter as possible, and not house your young stock, as the shelter of sheds is sufficient, and they will thrive well under that treatment; care for your calves during the winter and in raising them do not let them run wild and grow, but fence them in and the cows will come home to them as regularly as clockwork, your calves will be contented all day and they will grow up tame and accustomed to handling, a most important feature to consider, and you preserve the udders of your cows in good milk order, so that in September, if you wish, you can make a couple of the month's butter from them, and they will not wander far from their calves, thus acquiring less attention in pasturing. After a year or two's experience you can elect whether sheep or cattle are best suited to your case, or continue combining the two. Any one pursuing the plan I have sketched out, with intelligence and industry, will gain valuable experience at no cost, and will lay the foundation of a future fortune. It is claimed we have 250 million acres of agricultural land in this country, and I have no reason to doubt the fact, so that for one or two generations, there will be ample scope for the enterprise of stock raisers, with the smallest possible outlay of capital. The cost of production of stock in this manner is limited to the amount of labor you have to employ, with the increase of your herd, in saving hay for them and tending them, and the cost of any land you may rent or purchase, that you wish to permanently occupy, but as land is at a minimum value today, and will increase and advance steadily by the occupation of the country, it will bear its own profit and need not necessarily be charged against the cost of producing your stock. As the cost of securing land increases, so also the cost of producing your stock will necessarily advance. It is unnecessary to invest much capital in buildings, as the class of stable I have described is sufficient for the care of stock, and the wealth of the owner enables him cultivate his taste and provide more perfect arrangements for his purposes. For some years feeding stables will not be necessary, until

Continued next week.

A WORD IN TIME.

The Local Government, by the grace of Mr. Norquay, Premier, defender of the faith &c., are now becoming awakened, or from their actions, they appear to be, to the true situation of affairs in this country; and if their findings would only convince the whole box and dice of their own incapabilities, and inability to cope with the necessities of the case, their efforts might not be labor in vain. They now for the first time, appear to have acquired a knowledge of the fact, that rural School Districts are laboring under heavy financial disadvantages, the result of the incompetency of the Provincial administration and the latter are making an effort to regain lost ground, but it is too late. The evidences of maladministration are too deeply stamped to be obliterated by any back tracks that it is possible for them to make at the present hour. They are now appointing valuers of School Lands in every county, with a view to advising the sale of many of the sections to raise means to help the to help the schools out of their financial troubles.

About two years ago there was a period in which upwards of 50 sections in the most improved parts of the country could have been sold at an average price of \$20 per acre. We know of some that would have brought \$50; but \$20 may be taken as an average figure for the lot, and this would have netted the snug little sum of \$640,000, the interest on which at 6 per cent, which could readily be got from first-class financial agencies, would be \$38,400, or nearly \$200 a year for every school in the country.

At that time the Dominion Government advised the Local Government to sell, assuring them it was a most opportune season, and the proceeds of the sales, in the infancy of the schools would be of much more service to the country than in many years after, when the country was developed. But no; the blunderings that characterized the whole patch of Norquay-Brownite, prevailed again, and the lands were not sold. Instead, however, they have borrowed a paltry \$10,000 a year, for three years, (and it is a mercy the Government have not appointed a Minister of Education at \$3,000 a year, to expend the amount, as they did to appropriate

the \$10,000 a year to agriculture), and are paying interest on the amount until it is recouped from the sale of the very same lands. The Dominion authorities saw the force of this mistake, but, though the Administration is vested in them by Act of Parliament, they were powerless to correct it by statute, without the advice of the Local Authorities.

The movement is now however, to sell these lands at perhaps \$5.00 per acre, which, as we have said, would readily have brought three times that price two years ago.

But even this slaughter of educational property, will not have the desired effect, as it will take the entire proceeds of all the lands that can be sold at even a respectable figure in these days of depression to pay the Dominion Government for advances, with accrued interest, already made; and the schools will be no better off than if the sales had never been made.

There is, too, at this present moment, another piece of jobbery, in the drainage of lands to the north of Gladstone, going on, in which a couple of favorites of Mr. C. P. Brown are bleeding the Province freely, with its eyes wide open. A couple of years ago these lands could have been, if reclaimed by Government contract, sold at a high price and made a valuable asset of the country; but the drainage has been deferred by the meddling propensities of the Government until values and prices have fallen, and are now so let to favorites, as to be of but little financial moment to the Province.

But the maladministration of affairs is not confined to these matters reckless and all as they are. In the routine of departmental work, there is a cluster of Augean stables, that will be work for a Hercules, if the people do not take the business in hands themselves, for many a day to clear. There are civil servants around the parliament buildings, to use a vulgarism, as thick as the hair on a dog's back, and all at salaries on the increase annually, notwithstanding the fact, that salaries in the Province generally, are on the decline with the rapid diminution in the cost of living.

In the face of all this reckless mismanagement, the Ministry led by the Premier, have the cheek to attribute the depleted condition of the treasury to the parsimony of the Federal authorities.

We readily admit the Dominion Government have not done for this Province what they might have done; but their unwillingness to do more, is altogether attributable to their full knowledge of the mismanagement already practised at home. To place more in the hands of the present manipulators, merely to pave the way for a recklessness that would result in nothing but the future injury of the country, in that it would deprive it of resources that might be used to good advantage, by more competent administrators in the future. We make no bones of it, and we say it with a full knowledge of the facts, the Dominion Government will never give the province its full deserts as long as the people continue to place their trust in the present lot of incapables, the leader of which has generally been Grit, "everything by turns but nothing long," to suit what he considers immediate emergencies. From 1873 to 1878 he was a Grit, and in the general elections of the latter year, he stamped the County of Marquette, in favor of Mr. Laxton, of the Free Press, against Mr. Ryan, (now Judge) of Portage la P.; but got Laxton to resign in favor of Sir John, when he heard the Conservatives carried the other Provinces. He has always lived on the principle that he should be the Vicar of Bray, and a brazer he is, no matter what king reigned. In his last interview with the Federal authorities he left Ottawa with the full belief the "better terms" were suitable to the country; but had not the stability to enforce his "convictions" in the House on his return, and stand or fall by them. No, his determination is to retain office by the aid supporters, having no more than a dozen constituents, as long as possible, no matter through what humiliation he may drag the province, and what amount of principle he may leave in ruins by the way.

In future issues we will go more into detail and show from the records of the House themselves, the mistake the country is making in retaining the present government in its "condemned"; and we now suggest a remedy.

We have always held there never was a necessity for the introduction of Dominion politics into the Provincial Legislatures, and evidence of the wisdom of the contention is sup-

plied by the success of the Sanfield MacDonald government. Sir John, the wisest and the best administration the Province ever had. At the time Sir John also saw the wisdom of the policy, by the selection of Sandfield for the first Premier of the province. If, then, a Coalition meant prosperity for Ontario, with a population of a million souls, it means wisdom for Manitoba with one fifth of the number, and with all of its resources still undeveloped. The proper course is to hold a convention of anti-government electors, agree on a policy for the country's future and select candidates for the coming elections, prepared to carry out that policy, ignoring such men as Norquay, Greenway and Brown completely. Although Conservative and bound to support Conservative politics, if forced into provincial matters, we see the way open for the country's future prosperity if some such action is put into practical effect. To expect better terms from the Dominion Government in any substantial form while the present incumbents remain in office means but to hope in vain, and we see the wisdom in the Federal authorities' decision, so there is nothing left but to make a change, and the sooner the people set about it the better for the country's credit.

In the selection of a list of representatives, if a coalition was decided on, there ought to be a careful expurgation of all element of the Greenway stripe—of men ready to sell their principles for personal gain, and to put their hands into the provincial treasury for sessional allowance whether they ever put their feet inside the parliament buildings or not. Let the people's representatives be men of principle and purpose, and the necessities of the province that are real in nature and fact as well as in name will be readily supplied.

ARGUMENT, SURELY.

The Toronto Globe in defending the recent falsehoods of its Ottawa correspondent respecting the financial position of the C. P. R. has the following choice bit of logic:

Moreover if what has been so often said respecting the present position of the Company and the sufficiency of the means placed at its disposal by the late Act of Parliament is true, the enterprise cannot be injured by anything that is said of it.

But this has been the policy of the Globe ever since its first publication,—to abuse opponents in every conceivable way for personal, political and malicious purposes only. Ever since Sir John Macdonald took a prominent position in public matters he has been subjected to the most virulent attacks from that virulent publication, but he has survived, and is deeper in the affections of the people to-day than ever before; and we imagine the C. P. R. will also be enabled to endure the criticism of Canada's great obstructionist.

A PROPER VIEW.

The Rev. Mr. Silex, of Winnipeg, was interviewed by a Toronto Mail reporter, and here are some extracts from his opinion of Manitoba affairs:

Ontario is not an agricultural province. You cannot crowd in much more of a farming population. If the province develops any further it must be through its manufacturing agencies. But for these it must have a market, and no market is accessible but the Northwest provinces. Here is Ontario's only chance.

True every word of it; but the Grits want the duties thrown off so that Manitoba would purchase American goods and thus cause the ruin of the Ontario manufacturers, who Mr. Silex says, should have Manitoba for a market.

Again he said in reply to a query: "How about the land laws and the late *furor* against the Canada Pacific?"

"I believe the latter is dying a quiet death. As to the land question I am convinced that the C. P. R. authorities are dealing generously with those who have bought lands from them. Their action is just and impartial to all, and particularly generous towards immigrants. They are doing a great deal to bring settlers out from the Old Country. Only the other day \$20,000 worth of land was sold to a wealthy German who intends bringing out a settlement of Hollanders."

This does not harmonize very well, however, with Dr. Fleming and the Farmers' Unions' "grinding monopoly."

"The Winnipeg Sun of the 17th." "Beyond question the new prov in the Northwest will insist upon placed upon an equal footing as the control of their lands with the older provinces, and failing to convince Ottawa, they will take French leave of Confederation." One would think that with a Farrar at the editorial quill of the Sun, it ought to know better than talk such nonsense as this. The nonsense or willful ignorance of the Grit press, without exception, always comes to the surface, whenever the question of Crown Lands comes up for consideration. When in 1792 Ontario became a Province, the Imperial Government gave it the one-seventh of the lands, then vested in British control for revenue purposes, and another one-seventh to what was virtually the Church of England, and subsequently known as the Clergy Reserves. Because, then, one Province got from the Imperial authorities, who bore the same relation to Upper Canada at the time that the Dominion does to Manitoba now, a very small portion of the public lands then in the Province, it is dashed up as a pretext for Manitoba's demanding all the public lands within her confines, and compensation for those sold, to place her on an equal footing with the other provinces. We have the figures showing the acreage given at the time to Ontario, by the British Government; but we venture the assertion the School Lands of Manitoba, given the Province for Provincial purposes, if taken acre for acre, will make a fair comparison with it; but this the Grit harpers keep constantly in the background. It would be a mere "equality" surely for the Dominion to meet the demands of the Grit faction led by Norquay & Co., to contrast with the land possessions of the other Provinces. If the Grit prints, the Sun included, are honest, or if they want to be honest, let them make an estimate of the acreage received by any other other Provinces, barring British Columbia, which, from the nature of things, must enjoy an exceptional position, and then demand for Manitoba an addition to the School lands, in proportion to provincial extent, of public domain, to equal that acreage, and we will say they are demanding equal rights for the Province and nothing more. On giving to the Province its autonomy, the Imperial Government retained the remaining five-sevenths of public lands in Ontario, for Imperial purposes, and this is an admirable precedent, for the Dominion Government to retain the residue of public lands in Manitoba. Because the other Provinces got small tracts of land for provincial purposes, the Grit prints maintain Manitoba should have many times the amount in order to give it equality. These Grit prints have a very admirable sense of equality, if not of justice. It is the opinion of many not forgetting that of the Dominion Government, that Manitoba is not now making good use of the revenues she already possesses, and until she changes her tactics, she is scarcely likely to receive any more. Let the Grits put this in their pipes for a comfortable smoke.

GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

CHRISTIE KEMP was very tired and cold. It had been a hard, bitter February day, with one of those dull gray skies that make the air colder than it actually is, and a wind that, in some unaccountable fashion, scratched out the thinnest and most ragged portions of his insufficient clothing. Old Mrs. Hodges had promised Peter's worn-out overcoat when he bought another; but apparently it took a very long time to scrape up enough money for a new one, for here it was nearly the first of March, and Christie Kemp had not yet taken heir to that old coat! And, to the meantime, he took refuge in shoddyed nooks and corners where the wind blew clouds of dust and grit down the street, and get as near the road-side stand as he could, when the proprietor was not looking, to warm his hands.

Yes, it had been a hard bitter day, and Christie had had no luck whatever with his basket of matches, shoes, and blacking. Nobody took any notice him, except to cry, "Get out of my way, boy!" when he lagged them to buy something. And Christie stamped on the pavement, to warm his feet, as hard as he dared, for the soles of his shoes were poor patched things, and would not endure very severe treatment, and watched the more fortunate lads go by with a secret feeling of envy at his heart.

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," says the Good Book; but Christie could not understand why all these boys were furnished with warm, fleecy-lined overcoats with warm, fleecy-lined gloves on their hands, while he poor fellow, stood blue and shivering on the street corners. He could not comprehend why they were hawking, with glittering steel-kates hanging over their shoulders, to have a frolic on the Central Park pass, while he

Goods Sold on Monthly Payments.

The Scent of the Roses.

[Pipsy Potts in Arthur's Magazine.]
How many women will be glad to know this way of keeping the sweetness of roses about them all the year?

Well, takes roses leaves—the more the better—and with an iron mortar and pestle, like apples, carves up, pound and mash them until they are of the consistency of putty or paste. The mixture will turn brown and look uninviting, but the good is all there. Now the woman who told us this made her rose-paste into beads, thus: Take a thumb and press it full of the paste—take this admittance of uniformity of size; take a bit out of the thumb and roll it between your hands until it is a firm round little marble, then give it a little roll one way, which will make it a little bit long. Then have a paper of pine near you, and stick a pin lengthwise through the bead, just far enough through so that you can stick the point of the pin into a cushion or the edge of something. About fifty of these will make a single string of beads; one hundred will be enough for a double string. Give them a plenty of time to dry and then string them. They will not be much larger than the berries of dogwood (Cornus mascula).

But if you do not care for the string beads, put the thumbful in little thin cakes and dry them on plates, in the wind or sunshine, and when you put them into drawers or boxes or trunks, keep them in small netting bags. They will be as fragrant in the years to come as at first.

Now, if you cannot accumulate rose-leaves very fast you can let the leaves wilt or partially dry, and save them until you have a quantity on hand; or, a better way we have found is to make the paste and let it stand until you are ready to make more. It will grow quite black, but "the scent of the roses will cling to it still."

We never experimented—some other woman may do that—but we have often thought that other fragrant flowers or leaves, such as do not lose their perfume when crushed, would be very nice to make up the same way and for the same purpose. Any ingenious girl can find a substitute for the iron mortar and pestle, as such things are not common in the equipments of a household, though they are of great service and would be called in frequent use if they were at hand.

Distinctive Styles of Mourning.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Abroad, two distinctive styles of mourning prevail, the English, severely simple in material and make, and the French, which after the strict seclusion demands in the first, convenient, admits of any amount of decoration, provided the color of the costume be black. Here we blend both styles, with a decided leaning toward the English fashion, which is, after all, in much the better taste.

As a rule, Americans wear black for much longer periods, though less frequently than their transatlantic cousins. Here, for instance, it is unusual to wear mourning for any but the members of one's immediate family; there, it is quite customary to put on complimentary mourning, worn only a few weeks, for distant relatives, and even connections.

Women Who Overwork Themselves.

[Physiological Journal.]

When to rest, how to rest, and where to rest, each must determine for herself, but all know that nature rebels unless true and complete rest is taken during some portion of each day. When this is done, and women learn that fashion is not neatness, and that freshness is a deadly foe to beauty, our women will not fade in their youth, or look care-worn or anxious, as hundreds now do. It is a painful fact that "too many women

are overworked," and yet large numbers needlessly overwork themselves. As a coarse but worthy old woman once said, "Some women are so pizen nice they neither take any comfort themselves nor let any one else."

These "pizen nice" people are sometimes found among the other sex, and the faculty they possess for annoying and wearying all who are associated with them surpasses belief, except by those who have experienced it. Husbands who would not for a moment tolerate any interference by their wives in their business concerns, but meet such suggestions on such subjects with a courteous "Pshaw, my dear, mind your needle and your kitchen, and leave me to do the actual fighting in the battle of life"—are often the most active in their interference in the sphere of the housekeeper's duties. Such men are responsible for the faded looks of their wives and daughters.

Cooking With Oil Stoves.

Miss Lane, the Boston lecturer on cooking, says: When one tells you that there is "no trouble" in using an oil stove you may be morally certain that she does not know what she is talking about. To be sure you are saved additional heat and dust in the summer when you have so much of both from nature herself; but unless you are careful you will have a smoky atmosphere and a disagreeable odor. You need not have either if you choose to manage properly; the "no trouble" people will have it all the time. The way to avoid it is to keep the burner perfectly clean and entirely free from the gunny burner deposit which even the best oil will have on the polished brass burner.

Every day the burner should be washed in hot, clean suds, thoroughly dried and the wick replaced; the little brass network about the base of the burner should be carefully wiped and kept free from every particle of dust. The wick should be cut squarely and evenly with sharp scissors, and not even a thread should be left that is higher than the rest. When the flame is extinguished, the wick should be turned down at least half an inch below the edge of the burner. If it is left above, or even with the top, it will absorb oil, and the oil will run over the top, making it greasy and soiled, and emit an unpleasant odor.

The best quality of oil should be used, as, after all, it is fully as economical; there is less sediment in it, it will burn to the last drop, will not smoke so badly, and does not leave such a rank odor. The stove should be filled after using, and when it is first lighted the flame should be watched, because it increases in intensity and very soon begins to smoke. It can then be regulated and left for some time, especially if you are baking; if you have water on boiling, as soon as the water reaches the boiling point the flame will increase again and must be turned down. The reason for this nobody pretends to explain, but the fact remains.

A New York Belle.

[St. Louis Spectator.]

A review of the past season in New York society, the most brilliant that the metropolis has ever known, would have the name of Miss Marion Langdon, as perhaps the most prominent figure in its pages, as she certainly was the winter's universally acknowledged beauty and belle. Did New York have professional beauties, Miss Langdon would outshine them all. Never was a maiden more favored by the gods in any way. Health, wealth, intellect, beauty and birth are all hers in a superlative degree, and he who among her countless suitors seems to meet with the smallest possible amount of favor is regarded by his fellows with admiring, jealous and wondering eyes.

Miss Langdon is the second daughter of the late Walter Langdon, and a niece of Mrs.

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The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustres, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

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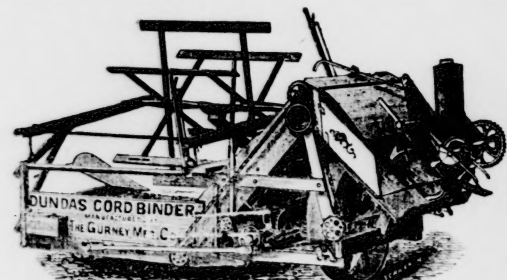
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Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidney, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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